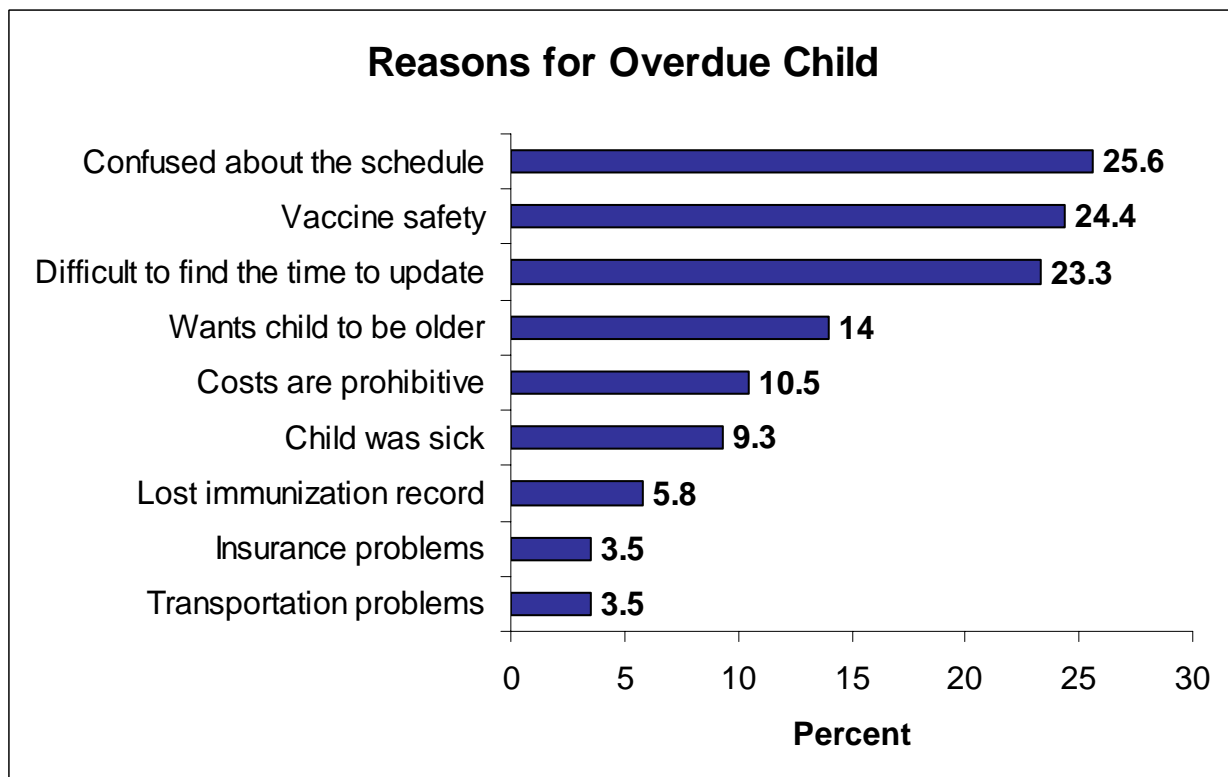


A hesitancy questionnaire was developed in 2007 by researchers at Brigham Young University (BYU) to assess parental attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors among those who hesitate immunizing their children in Utah County. Questions were chosen based on commonly identified parental concerns and other perceived barriers such as access to immunizations and insurance coverage (Kim, Kronenfeld, Frimpong & Rivers, 2007). In addition, the questionnaire was reviewed by a local immunization coalition consisting of experts in public health, pediatrics, and state and local government agencies.

The hesitancy questionnaire was distributed to eligible parents by local pediatric and family practice offices and by the area's local health department. To be eligible, the parent(s) needed to be present in the clinic with a child who needed a minimum of one immunization that was at least six months overdue. The point of contact was either nurses or medical assistants at participating pediatrics offices or the local health department. Parents who matched the inclusion criteria were identified and offered a questionnaire with an accompanying consent form.

The single-page immunization questionnaire included three questions regarding why the parent(s) hesitated to immunize their child, what the parents' concerns were regarding immunizations, and where they received the majority of their information regarding immunizations. The questionnaire also asked 11 demographic questions. Demographic data gathered included gender, age, and race of the parent completing the questionnaire. In addition, parents were asked about their level of education, household income, and whether the household income was a single or dual income. The primary results are found below. Additional results and demographic information can be found on page 67.



Demographics

Of the 86 subjects sampled, 71 reported gender, with 70 (98.6%) being female and one (1.4%) male. The subjects' average age was 30, with a range of 20 to 45. Of the 69 who reported education, most had some college experience, with 27.7% reporting graduating from college. 13.8% of respondents stated they had at least a high school education, with 6.2% stating they had only some high school education. Of the 67 who answered income questions, the mean household income was slightly less than \$45,000.

Sixty-seven subjects reported race. Most of the subjects who reported race were white (68.7%), with Hispanics the next highest at 23.9%. Additionally, reported races were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (1.5%) or those who subclassified as 'other' (6%). The number of children in a family ranged between one and eight children, with the mean at 3.14 (SD 1.6). The age of the child overdue for immunizations ranged from six months to 17 years with an average age of 3.5 years. When asked if they had received immunizations as a child, 91.9% of parents stated they had. Of the 80 participants who reported on insurance coverage, 87.5% stated their insurance program paid for the cost of the immunization. Of the 74 subjects who responded, 73% reported they had received childhood immunization information during the previous visit.

Additional Results

